

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA**

ZACH McQUEEN and FRED  
KRAUTKRAMER, individually and on  
behalf of others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

YAMAHA MOTOR CORPORATION,  
U.S.A.,

Defendant.

Civ. No.: 19-cv-2559-DWF-BRT

CLASS ACTION

**STIPULATION  
FOR PROTECTIVE ORDER**

Plaintiffs Zach McQueen and Fred Krautkramer, individually and on behalf of others similarly situated, and Defendant Yamaha Motor Corporation, U.S.A., by and through their undersigned attorneys, hereby stipulate and agree to entry of the following protective order:

**1. Definitions.** As used in this protective order:

- (a) “attorney” means an attorney who has appeared in this action;
- (b) “confidential document” means a document that consists of (i) previously undisclosed financial information, (ii) previously undisclosed information of a personal or intimate nature, (iii) previously undisclosed business information, (iv) previously undisclosed information protected from disclosure by law, or (v) information that will, if disclosed, potentially have the effect of causing harm to the producing party’s competitive position;

- (c) to “destroy” electronically stored information means to delete from all databases, applications, and file systems so that the information is not accessible without the use of specialized tools or techniques typically used by a forensic expert;
- (d) “document” means information disclosed or produced in discovery, including at a deposition;
- (e) “notice” or “notify” means written notice;
- (f) “party” means a party to this action; and
- (g) “protected document” means a document protected by a privilege or the work-product doctrine.

**2. Designating a Document or Deposition as Confidential.**

- (a) A party or non-party disclosing or producing a document may designate it as confidential if the party or non-party contends that it contains confidential or proprietary information.
- (b) A party or non-party may designate a document as confidential by conspicuously marking each page with the word “confidential.”
- (c) Deposition testimony may be designated as confidential:
  - (1) on the record at the deposition; or
  - (2) after the deposition, by promptly notifying the parties and those who were present at the deposition.
- (d) If a witness is expected to testify as to confidential or proprietary information, a party or non-party may request that the witness’s deposition

be taken in the presence of only those persons entitled to receive confidential documents.

**3. Who May Receive a Confidential Document.**

- (a) A confidential document may be used only in this action.
- (b) No person receiving a confidential document may reveal it, except to:
  - (1) the court and its staff;
  - (2) counsel engaged for purposes of assisting with this proceeding by any party, including partners, associates, or staff of such counsel's law firms who are assisting in the proceeding;
  - (3) a person shown on the face of the confidential document to have authored or received it;
  - (4) a court reporter or videographer retained in connection with this action;
  - (5) a party (subject to paragraph 3(c));
  - (6) any person who:
    - (A) is retained to assist a party or attorney with this action; and
    - (B) signs a declaration that contains the person's name, address, employer, and title, and that is in substantially this form:

I have read, and agree to be bound by, the protective order in the case captioned *Zach McQueen et al. v. Yamaha Motor Corporation, U.S.A.*, Case No. 19-cv-2559-DWF-BRT, in the United States District Court for the District of Minnesota. As soon as my work in connection with that action has ended, but not later than 30 days after the termination of that action (including any appeals), I will return or destroy any

confidential document that I received, any copy of or excerpt from a confidential document, and any notes or other document that contains information from a confidential document.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

- (7) parties and their officers, directors, and employees (including in-house counsel) to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this proceeding; and
  - (8) any person testifying at a deposition, hearing, or trial of the proceeding, provided that such person first is advised of and agrees to be bound by the provisions of this Order, either on the record at such deposition or by executing a copy of the declaration contemplated in paragraph 3(b)(6)(B).
- (c) A party may supplement the “confidential” mark (see paragraph 2(b)) with the words “attorney’s eyes only,” in which case a confidential document so designated may only be viewed by the receiving party’s attorney as well as partners, associates, or staff employed by such counsel’s law firms who are assisting in the proceeding.
- (d) If a confidential document is revealed to someone not entitled to receive it, the parties must make reasonable efforts to retrieve it.
- 4. Serving This Protective Order on a Non-Party.** A party serving a subpoena on a non-party must simultaneously serve a copy of this protective order and of Local Rule 5.6.

**5. Correcting an Error in Designation.** A party or non-party who discloses or produces a confidential document not designated as confidential may, within 15 days after discovering the error, provide notice of the error and produce a copy of the document designated as confidential.

**6. Use of a Confidential Document in Court.**

(a) **Filing.** This protective order does not authorize the filing of any document under seal. A confidential document may be filed under seal only in accordance with Local Rule 5.6. Any party wishing to file a document designated as confidential in connection with a motion, brief, or other submission to the Court must comply with the procedures and standards set forth in Local Rule 5.6(c)–(d).

(b) **Presentation at a hearing or trial.** A party intending to present another party's or a non-party's confidential document at a hearing or trial must promptly notify the other party or the non-party so that the other party or the non-party may seek relief from the court.

**7. Changing a Confidential Document's Designation.**

(a) **Document disclosed or produced by a party.** A confidential document disclosed or produced by a party remains confidential unless the parties agree to change its designation or the court orders otherwise.

(b) **Document produced by a non-party.** A confidential document produced by a non-party remains confidential unless the non-party agrees to change

its designation or the court orders otherwise after providing an opportunity for the non-party to be heard.

- (c) **Changing a designation by court order.** A party who cannot obtain agreement to change a designation may move the court for an order changing the designation. If the motion affects a document produced by a non-party then, with respect to the motion, that non-party is entitled to the same notice and opportunity to be heard as a party. The party or non-party who designated a document as confidential must show that the designation is appropriate.

**8. Handling a Confidential Document After Termination of Litigation.**

- (a) Within 60 days after the termination of this action (including any appeals), each party must:
  - (1) return or destroy all confidential documents; and
  - (2) notify the disclosing or producing party that it has returned or destroyed all confidential documents within the 60-day period.
- (b) Notwithstanding paragraph 8(a), each attorney may retain a copy of any confidential document submitted to the court and a copy of any document (whether a filing, discovery response, or otherwise) that quotes or describes the substance of a confidential document.

**9. Inadvertent Disclosure or Production to a Party of a Protected Document.**

- (a) Notice.

(1) The inadvertent production of any documents in this proceeding shall not constitute a waiver of any privilege or protection applicable to those documents. A party or non-party who discovers that it has inadvertently disclosed or produced a protected document must promptly notify the receiving party and describe the basis of the claim of privilege or protection.

(2) A party who discovers that it may have received an inadvertently disclosed or produced protected document must promptly notify the disclosing or producing party or non-party.

(b) **Handling of Protected Document.** A party who is notified or discovers that it may have received a protected document must comply with Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(5)(B).

**10. Security Precautions and Data Breaches.**

(a) Each party must make reasonable efforts to protect the confidentiality of any confidential document disclosed or produced to that party.

(b) A party who learns of a breach of confidentiality must promptly notify the disclosing or producing party of the scope and nature of that breach and make reasonable efforts to remedy the breach.

**11. Survival of Obligations.** The obligations imposed by this protective order survive the termination of this action.

**12. Electronic Service of Papers.** The parties agree that service in this action may be made by using an email and/or secure electronic file transfer service (such as one

using the Secure File Transfer Protocol) to send documents to counsel of record for the parties.

- 13. Reservation of Rights.** This protective order shall not prevent any party from applying to the Court for relief therefrom, or from applying to the Court for further or additional protective orders.

Dated: October 5, 2020

Respectfully submitted,

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